

REMARKS

By this paper, claims 32 and 35-43 are amended, claims 58-88 are added, and no claims are cancelled. Accordingly, claims 32, 35-43, and 58-88 are all of the pending claims. Support for the amendments presented above is provided throughout the specification and claims as originally filed. Applicants expressly reserve the right to prosecute the subject matter of the unamended and/or cancelled claims, or any other subject matter supported by the Specification, in one or more continuation applications. In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration and allowance of all the pending claims is anticipated.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 32 and 35-43 currently stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,369,840 to Barnett *et al.* ("Barnett") in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0089536 to Dang ("Dang"). Applicants traverse this rejection at least on the grounds that the cited sections of Barnett and Dang do not teach or suggest all of the features of the claimed invention.

I. Claims 32 And 35-38.

The cited sections of Barnett and Dang do not teach or suggest all of the features of claims 32 and 35-38. For example, independent claim 32 recites *inter alia* the following features which are not taught or suggested by the sections of Barnett and/or Dang relied on in the Office Action:

the first server device, in response to the first request, transmitting to the first client device the requested networked information template;
wherein the networked information monitor template comprises:

- (1) frame characteristics that define a frame for a graphical user interface associated with the networked information monitor;
- (2) one or more content references that comprise one or more uniform resource locators at which content for the networked information monitor is accessible over a network, and

(3) instructions configured to: i) cause the networked information monitor to request content from the one or more uniform resource locators; and ii) render content received at the uniform resource locators in a graphical user interface within the frame defined by the frame characteristics.

The sections of Barnett relied on by the Examiner generally teach interactive web pages that are accessed by users via a Web browser application [c. 7, ll. 25-28]. Examiner cites a portion of Barnett that states “other embodiments of the invention, that may operate without use of a browser, are also possible” [c. 7, ll. 28-30]. At best, this teaches that some of the calendaring and purchasing features discussed in the application may be implemented without the use of a Web browser. No express teaching is provided as to which features may be implemented without a Web browser (e.g., whether this would include features that require interactive web pages), or what features an application besides the described Web browser would have.

In conventional Web server/browser configurations, like the one providing the functionality described in Barnett, the Web server transmits information to a client browser application that corresponds to a current web page. The client browser uses the information to render a view of the web page within the frame of the client browser. The frame of the client browser is configurable by a user of the client browser, and is a function of native features of the client browser. As such, the information transmitted to the client by the Web browser does not “define a frame for a graphical user interface associated with” the client browser.

The sections of Dang relied on in the Office Action do not address the deficiencies of Barnett with respect to the features of claim 32 reproduced above. As such, the sections of Barnett and/or Dang cited in the Office Action do not teach or suggest the features of claim 32 reproduced above. For at least this reason the rejection of claim 32 based on the proposed combination of Barnett and Dang should be withdrawn. Claims 35-38 depend from claim 32. Therefore, the rejection of claims 35-38 based on the proposed combination of Barnett and/or Dang should be withdrawn

due to the dependency of these claims, as well as for the features that they recite individually.

II. Claims 39-43.

The cited sections of Barnett and Dang do not teach or suggest all of the features of claims 39-43. For example, independent claim 39 recites *inter alia* the following features which are not taught or suggested by the sections of Barnett and/or Dang relied on in the Office Action:

...the server device, in response to the request, retrieving data that is programmed in a format readable by a Web browser program that has native controls enabling a user to manually navigate the network, the data comprising... a definition that defines at least in part a functionality and an appearance of the graphical user interface rendered by the client device-resident application, and

the server device transmitting, via the network, the data to the client device-resident application lacking native controls that enable a user to manually navigate the network in the format readable by a Web browser program having native controls for enabling a user to manually navigate the network.

As was discussed above, the sections of Barnett cited in the Office Action generally teach the use of a Web browser to interact with web pages. Although Barnett mentions in passing that some of the features described may be implemented without the use of a browser, there is not indication as to which features this refers to. As such, Barnett certainly does not teach a server retrieving data retrieving information that “defines at least in part a functionality and an appearance of [a] graphical user interface rendered by the client device-resident application” that “lacks native controls for enabling a user to manually navigate the network,” and transmitting the same to the client device-resident application “in [a] format readable by a Web browser program having native controls for enabling a user to manually navigate the network.”

While the portions of Dang cited in the Office Action, at most, provide a broad teaching of the creation of Java applets that can be run in a browser, and standalone

applications that do not require a browser. These sections of Dang do not provide specific teachings addressing the deficiencies of Barnett with respect to the features of claim 39 reproduced above.

Therefore, the sections of Barnett and/or Dang cited in the Office Action do not teach or suggest the features of claim 39 reproduced above. For at least this reason the rejection of claim 39 based on the cited sections of Barnett and Dang should be withdrawn. Claims 40-43 depend from claim 39. As such, the rejection of claims 40-43 based on the proposed combination of Barnett and Dang should be withdrawn due to the dependency of these claims, as well as for the features that they recite individually.

Newly Added Claims

Claims 58-88 are newly added by this paper. Claims 58-85 depend from independent claim 32, while claims 86-88 depend from independent claim 39. As such, claims 58-88 are believed to be patentable over the cited references based on their dependency from claims 32 and 39, as well as for the features that they recite individually.

CONCLUSION

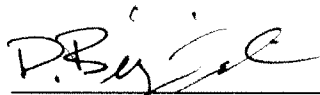
Having addressed each of the foregoing objections and rejections, it is respectfully submitted that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, the application is in condition for allowance. Notice to that effect is anticipated.

If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

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Respectfully submitted,

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